

Converting Colors

RGB(223, 221, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(223, 221, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(223, 221, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFDDDE
RGB	223, 221, 222
RGB Percent	87%, 87%, 87%
CMY	0.1255, 0.1333, 0.1294
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	330°, 3%, 87%
HSV	330°, 1%, 87%
XYZ	69.4727, 72.6748, 79.4733
YIQ	221.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

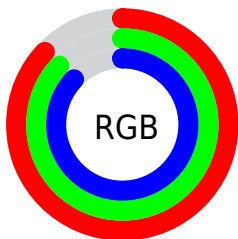
Format	Color
R _Y B	223, 221, 222
Decimal	14671326
CIE Lab	88.29, 0.86, -0.26
CIE LCh	88, 0.899, 343.235
Yxy	72.6748, 0.3135, 0.3279
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292861406 (0xFFDFDDE)
YUV	221.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296
Hunter-Lab	85.2495, -3.7210, 4.4020

Details

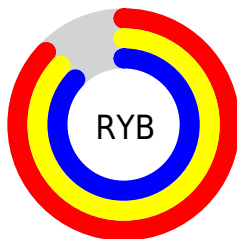
The RGB color **223, 221, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **221, 223, 222**, and the grayscale version is **222, 222, 222**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **168, 166, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **223, 199, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223, 243, 233**.

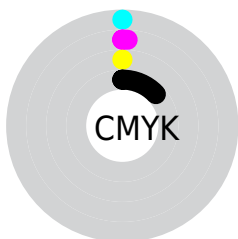
Distribution



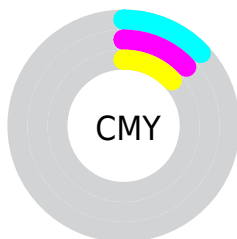
- Red (87%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 223, 221, 222 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 223, 221, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 223, 221, 222

255, 255, 255

■ 223, 221, 222

■ 195, 193, 194

■ 168, 166, 167

■ 141, 140, 141

■ 116, 114, 115

■ 91, 90, 91

■ 68, 66, 67


■ 46, 44, 45

■ 25, 24, 24

■ 0, 0, 0

 223, 221, 222


 223, 221, 222

 223, 199, 211

 223, 243, 233

 223, 176, 200

 223, 255, 244

 223, 154, 189

 223, 255, 255


 223, 132, 177

 223, 110, 166

 223, 87, 155

 223, 65, 144

 223, 43, 133

 223, 20, 122

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



222, 221, 223



223, 221, 222



223, 221, 221

Triad

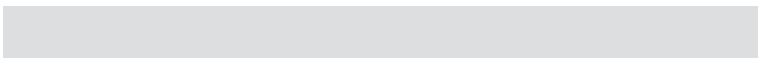
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



223, 221, 222



222, 222, 220



220, 222, 223

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



223, 221, 222



221, 223, 222

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



220, 222, 222



223, 221, 222



221, 222, 220

Square

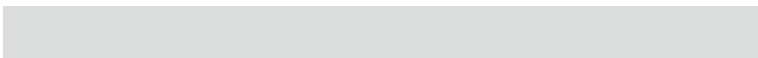
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



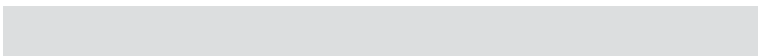
223, 221, 222



223, 221, 220



220, 222, 221



220, 222, 223

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



223, 221, 222



223, 221, 221



220, 222, 221



220, 222, 222

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



223, 221, 222

255, 255, 255



222, 221, 223



128, 128, 128



0, 0, 0

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



223, 221, 222



255, 252, 254



223, 221, 221



112, 111, 112



176, 0, 88



48, 0, 24

Inverse Universe

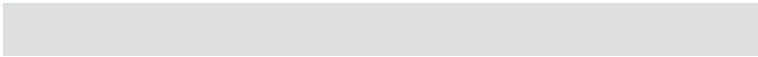
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



223, 221, 222



255, 252, 254



221, 223, 223



112, 111, 112



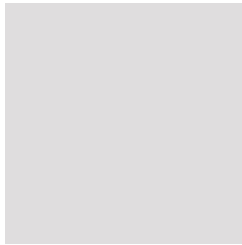
176, 0, 88



48, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 223, 221, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

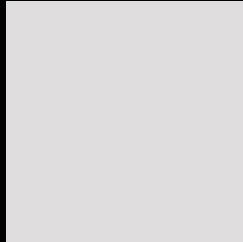
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 223, 221, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

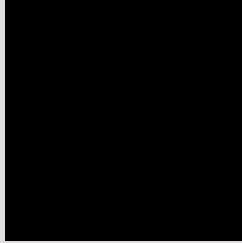
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

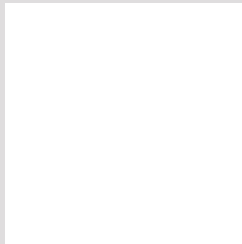
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 223, 221, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 221, 222.

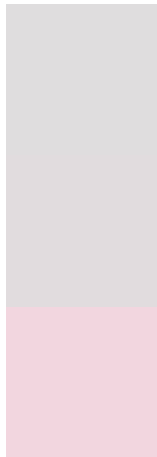


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 221, 222.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color
223, 221, 222

Protanopia
225, 220, 222

Deuteranopia
242, 214, 223



Tritanopia
225, 219, 236

Trichromacy



Original Color

223, 221, 222

Protanomaly

224, 220, 222

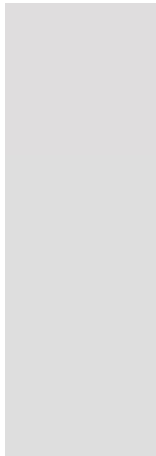
Deuteranomaly

235, 217, 223

Tritanomaly

224, 220, 231

Monochromacy



Original Color

223, 221, 222

Achromatopsia

222, 222, 222

Achromatomaly

222, 222, 222

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 223, 221, 222 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(223, 221, 222) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 221, 222)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(223, 221, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 221, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 223, 221, 222 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(223, 221, 222) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 221, 222) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 221, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 221, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 221, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 221,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 223, 221, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 221, 222) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
221, 222) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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